

National Republican.

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 tion in the District.

WASHINGTON, MAY 12, 1879.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

To supply the extraordinary demand for
 Senator Conkling's Great Speech upon "THE
 EXTRA SESSION OF 1879; WHAT IT
 TEACHES AND WHAT IT MEANS," the
 National Republican Printing Company has
 printed a large edition thereof in pamphlet
 form, convenient for public distribution as a
 Republican campaign document. Copies of
 this pamphlet may be had on application at our
 counting-room or Job Office, at the rate of
 \$10 per thousand. Orders respectfully solicited
 and promptly filled.

THE FENCE-LINKING JOHN SHERMAN did
 out in Ohio was not with a design of straddling
 the upper rail. He is a builder of
 fences, not a straddler.

If the Negro Exodus were properly di-
 rected there would be no reason for the
 present belief that the four electoral votes
 of Florida will be counted for the Demo-
 cratic ticket next year.

"Is that a bayonet I see before me?"
 shouts the average Bourgeois. It is, indeed,
 a bayonet, and if your secession State
 Rights principles prevail you may continue
 the quotation: "The handle toward my
 hand."

Isn't it a little strange that when Senator
 CHANDLER asserted that there were twelve
 Senators on the other side who held their
 seats by violence and fraud Senator EATON,
 of Connecticut, was the first man to run his
 head against the Senator's club?

THEY are beginning to compare the size
 of TILDEN's hat with that of the Hon.
 DAVID DAVIS. It is discovered that the
 latter, like the former, is filled with green-
 backs, but enjoys the advantage of a South-
 ing-Syrup attachment, and a clean, honest
 personal record.

THERE is a difference between fencing
 and hedging. Secretary SHERMAN never
 was much when it came to hedging, but he
 is an expert in the first-mentioned line
 of business. And when he builds a fence it is
 of the sharp-pointed picket kind, and that
 THURMAN and men of his ilk will find very
 uncomfortable to straddle.

THE National Vice declares that it be-
 lieves in the rights of States as defined by
 law, but does not believe in State sover-
 eignty. It further defines its position on
 our nationality very tersely. It believes in
 the nationality of the United States, and that
 the States constitute not a league of
 communities, but a nation. That is sound.

GENERAL LE DUC is to be investigated.
 General LE FEVRE has said it, and it is
 greatly, &c. But he had been more to
 the credit of Le D. if he had asked for
 the investigation himself, instead of waiting
 till Le F. forced it upon him. The press
 lately has been full of complaints against
 his administration of the Agricultural De-
 partment, from which he should have
 sought or demanded vindication.

FLORIDA is almost, if not quite, as large
 geographically as Pennsylvania; but her
 strength in the Electoral College is only
 equal to that of Rhode Island, one of the
 smallest States in the Union. This fact
 should not be lost sight of by the managers,
 if there be such things in existence, of the
 colored exodus from the Mississippi Valley.
 There is room enough in Florida, and near-
 enough sufficient of public lands awaiting pre-
 emptory, to accommodate the black refugees
 from homesteads, and that, too, in a con-
 genial climate, where the inland habits and
 customs of their race prevail, and where,
 with here and there an exception, the local
 or municipal courts are not wholly blind to
 the requirements of impartial justice.

This sincerity of the Democrats in regard
 to having military at the polls during Fed-
 eral elections—a thing seriously known to
 history—has been thoroughly tested pre-
 viously the bill passed by the Senate on Sat-
 urday, and as thoroughly exploded. When
 asked to accept an amendment which would
 prohibit the approach of armed men of any
 description within two miles of any polling
 place, it was scorned by the Democrats for
 the reason that it would bar out rifle-clubs
 and armed banditti, who desire to expel the
 army when it is not in use for such pur-
 poses, and refuse to expel armed citizens
 who interfere with the elections and shape
 their results by menacing force, because
 that is a Democratic habit. This is Demo-
 cratic sincerity and consistency.

THE LARD has gone to the President,
 and there is little or no doubt in our mind
 what he will do with it. We cannot now
 anticipate any better fate for it than that
 it will be laid carefully away in a wisely con-
 sidered envelope of objections. The Demo-
 crats have expressed marked confidence that
 the President will approve this measure.

So they did of his approval of the army
 bill with its "rider," and before the principal
 shows and burnings of the measure were fully
 laid bare, we think there was some indica-
 tion on the part of the Executive to ac-
 commodate the case and get the measure out
 of the way. But as the measure de-
 veloped under discussion, and its objection-
 able features became manifest, all doubt on
 the part of the President as to his path of
 duty disappeared, and he was disappointed the
 expectant Democrats, with a manly and
 unambiguous enumeration of well fortified
 objections. That sealed the fate of that
 measure. Now comes the "rider" all by itself.

with a few of its teeth extracted, for Execu-
 tive consideration. No doubt the President
 a week ago, under a desire to facilitate the
 business of Congress and to relieve the
 country of its mischievous presence at the
 National Capitol soon as possible, hoped to
 find some justification for giving the meas-
 ure his approval. But the opinion has be-
 come pretty general that under the lights
 that have been revealed pending the dis-
 cussion, he will not feel justified in giving
 his approval, and there can be scarcely
 a doubt now that such an opinion will be
 sustained in the event. Another veto—and
 then what? More profanity—another can-
 vass, and another huge at honest and pure
 elections in some other direction.

"The wiping out" policy is vigorously
 adhered to in the House, and if the Bour-
 geois could have their own way there would
 be truly "no vestige of your war legislation
 left upon the statute book." Among
 other bills of this kind pending in that body
 is one introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of North
 Carolina, to repeal section 4716 of the Re-
 vised Statutes, and another by Mr. GUNTER,
 of Arkansas, to repeal section 3480. These
 sections read as follows:

SEC. 4716. No money on account of pension
 shall be paid to any person or the widow, chil-
 dren, or heirs of any deceased person who in
 any manner voluntarily engaged in or abetted
 the late rebellion against the authority of the
 United States.

SEC. 3480. It shall be unlawful for any offi-
 cer to pay any account, claim, or demand
 against the United States which accrued or
 existed prior to the 13th day of April, 1861,
 in favor of any person who promoted, encour-
 aged, or in any manner sustained the late rebellion,
 or in favor of any person who during such
 rebellion was not known to be opposed thereto,
 and distinctly in favor of its suppression; and
 no public money, treasure, or hereafter to be
 granted shall authorize the payment of such
 account, claim, or demand until this section is
 modified or repealed. But this section shall
 be construed to prohibit the payment of
 claims founded upon contracts made by any of
 the Departments where such claims were as-
 signed or contracted to be assigned prior to the
 1st day of April, 1861, to the creditors of such
 contractors, loyal citizens of loyal States, in
 payment of debts incurred prior to the 1st day
 of March, 1861.

In other words, it is proposed by these
 two sweeping measures to restore to the
 benefit of the anti-bellion pension acts the
 heirs of those pensioners who forfeited their
 right to any Government benefaction by their
 participation in the rebellion—which would
 not be so very bad if the restoration
 were limited to women and children only—
 and to open wide the doors to the payment
 of Confederate and Southern claims. Messrs.
 DAVIS and GUNTER are both "old" mem-
 bers and skilled politicians. They know
 that the mere introduction of these bills
 will serve to make them popular with their
 "intensely Southern" constituents, and
 would expect to receive ten-fold greater ben-
 efit therefrom if they could secure their
 final enactment, as they certainly could under
 complete Democratic restoration.

A REVERSED ORDER OF THINGS.

Senator HILL, of Georgia, unfolded him-
 self on an effort on Saturday, which, for
 sincerity, effrontery, disloyalty, and a falsifica-
 tion of fact, is so far peerless among the
 Confederate efforts that have afflicted Con-
 gress and pained the ears of the people dur-
 ing this session. So far as his own responsi-
 bility for secession and rebellion were
 concerned, he now pleads the minor act, as
 he first opposed secession, but was cowardly
 enough to accept it and bear a prominent
 and very active part in the rebellion. He
 now pleads exoneration from responsibility
 for the reason that he could not help him-
 self and was drawn into secession against
 his convictions. In this he shows his utter
 hypocrisy, for had he been honest to his
 convictions he would scarcely have been
 found occupying subsequent prominent and
 distinguished positions under the flag of
 treason and rebellion. He was hollow then,
 and he is hollow now, and so will continue
 to be while his lease of life holds out.

After pleading infancy, so far as his own
 responsibility for secession was concerned,
 he proceeds to calumniate the loyal men
 of the nation and to extol the Copperheads,
 on the milk of whose sympathy the rebellion
 was fed and nurtured into protracted length
 of days. He gives the Copperheads credit
 for saving the Union, and charges all the
 responsibility for the rebellion and its fearful
 consequences upon those who met and
 crushed it, and thus preserved the Govern-
 ment. His logic, when stripped of its re-
 dundant verbiage, is in effect that the rebels
 were right and the loyal men were all
 wrong in that unpleasantness—in other
 words that the loyal men were the traitors
 and the rebels were patriots who deserved
 to be honored for the unsuccessful effort
 they made to tear down the Republic, and
 who are now entitled to the homage of all
 who opposed the rebellion as a penalty for
 the part they bore in that contest.

SENATOR CHANDLER came in for a share
 of the abuse of Mr. HILL, for the simple
 reason that he was a Unionist during the
 rebellion, and bore a conspicuous part in
 Congress and elsewhere in crushing it
 out. Of course that was an offense which
 will never be forgiven, and for which he is
 now constantly subjected to taunt and in-
 sult from those who, but for Republican
 magnanimity and clemency, would have
 paid the just penalty of their high crimes
 when treason was conquered; and now, in-
 stead of being in Congress to insult loyal
 men, he was practicing their treasonable
 purposes upon and was quarrelling with the
 "Father of Lies," who inspired that rebellion
 and who would now, no doubt, be in the
 midst of another in his own realm with
 this nation are to-day suffering the grossest
 insults it is possible for ingrateful to in-
 flict, and they have only to wait in patience
 for a day of reckoning to come, when the
 accounts will be properly adjusted.

THE ERA OF ASSAULT AND SLANDER.

The malignant and slanderous assault
 made by the Democratic organ last Sat-
 urday morning on Senator CHANDLER only
 shows to what a low and indecent estate
 journalism has been brought under the
 management of those who are utterly di-
 vorced from all the instincts of gentle-
 manly relation and bearing. In the last
 ten years three or more Democratic papers
 have been published in Washington with
 which THE REPUBLICAN necessarily dif-
 fered in politics, but whose general tone
 and conduct entitled them to respect. They
 were all edited by gentlemen of culture
 and character, who practiced the amenities
 of decent journalism.

Until the presiding genius of the present
 Democratic organ squatted down in this

community with the sole object of proying
 upon it and upon Congress, bringing with
 him an unsavory reputation from all the
 points where he had previously squatted,
 our newspapers uniformly maintained
 friendly intercourse. Trained in the school
 of Western slang and police-court litera-
 ture, allied to a barbarian and ruffianly
 nature, he has introduced the system of val-
 gar personality common to blackmailers,
 and in repeated instances has sought, by
 assailing the eminent men of the Demo-
 cracy who would not submit to his insolent
 exactions to gain notoriety to inspire dread
 of a malignant defamer, and thus make
 money.

After a year of the most shameless defama-
 tions of his fellow men, this calumniator
 has himself come to grief, and has cloaked
 his property under a virtual assignment to
 cover up transactions which will soon be ex-
 posed in all their naked deformity. This
 favorite trickery has been too often re-
 peated to deceive any one here, where the
 antecedents of this political tramp have
 followed him. The alleged newspaper, over
 which this tramp presides, is more fami-
 liarly known as the "Jobbers' Own." It has
 advocated every job that has appeared in
 Congress, and the chief occupation of the
 trader in politics who ostensibly
 edits it is to profit by the profligacy of
 Democracy as a means of
 suppression of influence, when in fact he could
 not by any possibility control a single vote,
 as has been repeatedly discovered by those
 who have made bad investments on false
 representations. The story of the ten thou-
 sand dollars in bank bills sent in that form
 as a matter of concealment, which came
 here by express, is notorious, as is that of
 other thousands which weak men were fool-
 ish enough to invest for expected aid to their
 projects and for which they got only flashy
 editorials so glaring in their venality as to
 repel well-informed support.

It is to the credit of honorable Democrats
 in both Houses of Congress that they will
 not recognize, politically or socially, a cor-
 rupt schemer who has attempted to impose
 his indecent sheet upon them as a party
 organ, and that they have refused to pay
 the toll he has frequently tried to extort.
 Even those he has obsequiously followed
 despise and distrust him. He can enter no
 gentleman's house as a guest or as an equal,
 but wanders about like an Ishmaelite,
 shunned and scorned, especially by those
 who know him best. He seems to seek re-
 cognition from others by pursuing a steady
 line of defamation that spares no one, and
 hence we find his slanderous pen laid on
 Senator CHANDLER in a manner so in-
 famously malignant and shameless that it
 elicits about an equal proportion of disgust
 and contempt for the assailant.

THE NEW REBELLION UNVEILED.

Not long ago the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph
 started the credulous North, which had be-
 fore that placed mistaken confidence in
 Southern professions of loyalty, with a
 proposition that the South should be paid
 out of the United States Treasury for the
 losses incurred in slave property by the em-
 anipation act. That this proposition was
 seriously made was demonstrated by the
 fact that certified lists of the class of
 losses, including enumerative descriptions
 of the emancipated slaves, have been made
 and filed, to a very general extent, among
 the county records of Georgia and other
 Southern States. Further proof in this
 direction has been furnished by Mr. BLACK-
 BURN's "wiping out" proposition, as well
 as the general tendency of Bourbon legisla-
 tion since the Democrats came into power
 in Congress. This tendency discloses the
 ultimate design of the New Rebellion, as it
 has been appropriately styled, to be the re-
 peal of the reconstruction acts; the restora-
 tion of rebels to the pension rolls; the re-
 lation to the States of the entire control
 of the right of suffrage; a reorganization of
 the Supreme Court by the addition of new
 Judges, for the purpose of procuring a judi-
 cial support of this colossal sedition; the
 restoration of rebel-deserters to the regular
 army, and the payment of Southern claims
 generally, as well as of the claims for slave
 property especially.

This is an overdrawn picture or the
 unveiling of the horrors of a distorted po-
 litical imagination is untrue, for the Bour-
 bon leaders are outspoken in their support
 of this programme, and have already begun,
 by means of numerous repeal bills, abrogat-
 ing certain sections of the Revised Statutes,
 their efforts to accomplish it. But among
 the most striking proofs of the truth of
 these assertions is a letter recently written
 by Mr. TILMAN, of South Carolina, which
 outlines even the Okolona States in its blan-
 det opposition to "your war measures,"
 and from which the following extract is
 made:

At the worst I hope and believe that our po-
 litical opposition will be reduced to a mere
 afterthought at the next President. If that
 President be a Democrat, it is reasonably
 certain that a majority of both Houses of
 Congress will also be Democrats, or at least
 Democrats, and the reconstruction acts will
 be repealed, which would leave a large
 space where it constitutionally belongs—under
 control of the States. Then, and only then,
 could the Southern States be admitted to
 the Union, and the Constitution be made
 valid, the States could attach a proper qualifi-
 cation to suffrage, without violating those
 amendments, which would practically destroy
 negro suffrage as a disturbing element in the
 body politic.

Again, after the Democrats get possession
 of the executive and legislative departments,
 the present Judges of the Supreme Court, fol-
 lowing public opinion as law, in the future as
 in the past, and no longer dreading either in-
 peachment or deprivation of salary, may de-
 clare the reconstruction acts, as well as the
 fraudulent amendments, "unconstitutional,
 null, and void," or if they fail to do so, the
 court can be reorganized simply by an increase
 of judges, even as the Republic did on a re-
 ceivable occasion, and by making a proper ap-
 pointment of new judges the Constitution of
 the fathers can be restored.

WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of
 the Rebellion.
 1861.
 MAY 12.—The ship General Parkhill, of
 Liverpool, was captured by the Niagara.
 The rebels attempted to destroy the Monocacy iron
 bridge and the track of the Northern Central
 Railroad.
 1862.
 MAY 12.—Two entire regiments attempted
 to desert from the rebel army at Corinth, but
 were forcibly detained. Lieutenant Finster,
 of the Commodore Perry, recovered the White
 Point light-house apparatus near Elizabeth
 City, N. C. General McClellan narrowly es-
 caped being taken prisoner while reconnoiter-
 ing the rebel lines.

1863.
 MAY 12, Battle of Raymond.—McPherson's
 corps captured the place after a stubborn fight
 of two hours. The rebels lost seventy-five
 killed and 180 prisoners, besides the wounded.
 Colonel W. K. Brockbridge, with fifty-five
 men of the First West Tennessee Cavalry, sur-
 prised at Linden, Tenn., a rebel force of
 thirty men, and captured thirty-seven, in-
 cluding seven officers, fifty horses, and a lot of arms
 and stores.

1864.
 MAY 12.—The previous day having been de-
 voted chiefly to maneuvering so as to afford
 rest to the weary troops before Spottsylvania,
 shortly after midnight General Hancock's
 corps was ordered to move, and at daylight, be-
 ing concealed by a dense fog, the corps dashed
 upon the rebel entrenchments, utterly surpris-
 ing the enemy. An entire rebel division was
 thus annihilated, and in the morning the
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 unexpected success of the attack that the rebel
 officers were captured at their breakfast. Gen-
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 the prisoners. General Hancock pressed for-
 ward and drove the rebels from their second
 line of rifle-pits. The fighting was resumed
 along the whole line. The rebels concentrated
 their efforts on General Hancock's advance, and for
 three hours one of the severest struggles of the
 campaign continued. The battle raged along
 the entire line until night, when it ceased,
 having continued for about fourteen hours.
 The Federal loss was about 15,000 men.
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 shortly after midnight General Hancock's
 corps was ordered to move, and at daylight, be-
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 upon the rebel entrenchments, utterly surpris-
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 thus annihilated, and in the morning the
 rebels were compelled to retire. The
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 officers were captured at their breakfast. Gen-
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 line of rifle-pits. The fighting was resumed
 along the whole line. The rebels concentrated
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 campaign continued. The battle raged along
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